

**CONGRESSMEN ARE
DEEPLY AROUSED.**

Report of Postoffice Department
Involving Some of Them
Raises a Great Storm.

IT REEKED WITH ROTTENNESS.

So Said Mr. Burleson—Alden Smith
Denounced Report as an Insult
To P. O. Dept.

Washington, March 11.—The storm of indignation which swept over the house of representatives as a result of the report of the postoffice department, involving certain members of Congress, and which yesterday was temporarily stemmed by adjournment on account of the death of Mr. Croft, broke out afresh today.

Mr. Gillett (Mass.) presented a privileged report. Mr. Hay (Va.) promptly objected to its consideration.

The speaker, in ruling on the point, said the Hay resolution was a matter of the highest privilege, and he recognized Mr. Overstreet (Ind.), who demanded unanimous consent for an order giving members ten days' leave to extend their remarks.

Mr. Cooper (Wis.) entered an emphatic "I object."

Mr. Overstreet then submitted two resolutions, the first that the discussion should not begin until Monday at 4 o'clock, and the second until 4 o'clock tomorrow. To both Mr. Hay objected. He then read his motion for leave to print, which was agreed to. Mr. Williams (Miss.) called to his feet with the declaration that whatever is said on the subject should be said in the open house, and he therefore objected. He was greeted with applause.

DEFENDED THE COMMITTEE.

Mr. Cooper (Mo.) was recognized and defended the committee. He declared the report of the committee was a gross insult to the postoffice department, and he referred to the charges against members of Congress, which he said were made by the report of Gen. Brisson, who went out with the approval of the president.

"I say now," he vigorously declared, "that if we must answer whether the charge is true or false, we must answer it. We are going to be intimidated. Every honest man named in the report owed it to himself to demand an investigation."

Continuing, he said: "Beavers to whom? To whom? Are the members of the house to blame for it? No. If members had made unusual requests upon the department, he said, 'the property of their conduct was a question between themselves and their constituents. It is not a violation of law, it is a violation of ethics.'"

Mr. Burleson (Tex.) vigorously asserted that the department had given the committee information not asked for, and he said, "you told it before this house. I am not an intruder."

And I say that the committee could do nothing else, he retorted. Mr. Overstreet. The members of the house, he said, owed it to themselves that the report should be made.

"Somebody did," said Mr. Smith, with equal warmth.

Well, it was done in the department itself. Mr. Overstreet replied amid applause.

Mr. Overstreet then entered upon a vigorous and emphatic answer to the charges and epithets which members had hurled at the department. The speaker said that the report of the department had been published in a manner which was a gross insult to the members of Congress, and he said that the report of the committee was a gross insult to the members of Congress.

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van Houten's Cocoa

Preferred by Connoisseurs
for its high quality and
delicious natural flavor.

Best & Goes Farthest

that of the late Representative Moody of North Carolina.

Mr. Smith (Ia.) said there was nothing in the report he did not know. What he had done, he said, was within the limitation of the law. This, he said, was a great wrong to members on both sides of the house. This, he said, was a great wrong to members on both sides of the house.

"They have no other agents here," he said, "to represent them but ourselves." Mr. Cumpacker of Indiana put himself on record in favor of a committee of members of both sides of the house to investigate the "indictments" made against members.

GREAT WRONG TO MEMBERS.

"The publication of this document," said Mr. Burleson of Texas, "has done a great wrong to members on both sides of the house. It was prepared for a purpose," he warmly said. The man who is responsible for it, the postmaster-general, was approached by the press for an explanation.

"The postoffice department," Mr. Burleson said, "reeked with rottenness and was steeped with corruption." Public opinion, he vigorously asserted, after the postal disclosures demanded further investigation.

"It would not down," he said, "though the gentleman at the other end of the aisle referred to the president had complimented this upon the purification that had taken place."

This demand for an investigation, he declared, finally found expression in the resolution of Mr. Smith.

"That is what struck terror to the gentleman who presides over the postoffice department," he added, "and who is responsible for the document."

The purpose of the postmaster-general, he said, was to involve honorable men of both parties "in this scandalous transaction," and thereby intimidate them from moving further in what the American people are demanding. "Are you going to be intimidated? Every honest man named in the report owed it to himself to demand an investigation."

P. M. GENERAL CRITICIZED.

Mr. Clayton (Ala.) was unsparing in his criticism of the postmaster-general to whom he referred to as "that distinguished imbecile who happens to be the postmaster-general of the United States."

Mr. Clayton spoke of the Tulloch charges and the light way in which the postmaster-general had treated them. When members of the press called on him about it, Mr. Clayton said, the postmaster-general laughed. He said, "I would not have been so easily fooled."

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tee to lay the Hay resolution on the table was read. Mr. Moon proposed a substitute providing for the investigation of the entire postoffice department by a committee of five house members.

Against this Mr. Overstreet raised a point of order.

Mr. Williams said that an investigation of the postoffice department apparently was not desired, "because it has been thought best for the Republican party." Members, he said, had arisen and had not only charged but had proved, that the postoffice department was guilty of suppression of letters and documents, and, he added, "suppression of the truth."

Addressing the Republican side, he said: "The country knows, the world knows and you know that you have the power and the right, upon an appeal from the decision of the chair, to make it in order. Are you going to do it or not?"

In passing on the question Speaker Cannon said that the question before the house "is not only charged but has been proved, that the postoffice department was guilty of suppression of letters and documents, and, he added, 'suppression of the truth.'"

Mr. Griggs (Ga.) appealed from the decision from the chair, whereupon Mr. Overstreet moved to lay that appeal on the table. The appeal was laid on the table by a strict party vote.

ANOTHER CLASH.

Speaker Cannon then laid before the house the committee recommendation that the Hay resolution lay on the table. By a viva voce vote the house refused to table the resolution. Mr. Hay then claimed the floor. Mr. McCall also contended for it, and after discussion Mr. McCall's resolution was read.

Mr. Cooper (Rep. Wis.) was yielded the floor by Mr. McCall and vigorously assailed Mr. Calderhead of Kansas for his remarks against Bristol and insinuations against the president. Mr. Cooper added:

"This matter has degenerated, as I know it would, into a covert attack on the president of the United States. This remark was met with derisive laughter and hisses on the Democratic side. Mr. Cooper then defended Bristol, and said he never had attacked the house of representatives or any of its members.

"Let any member rise and prove to the contrary," he insisted.

CHALLENGE ANSWERED.

The challenge was answered by Mr. Cooper's colleague from Wisconsin, Mr. Jenkins, who called attention to a statement made on Wednesday that the names of members had been associated with that of "A. W. Machen, a convicted felon, on his way to the penitentiary." Then, shaking his finger at Mr. Cooper, Mr. Jenkins said, amid cheers: "You are the gentleman who made that statement."

Mr. Cooper declared he did not refer to the Bristol report in his remarks. He then further lauded Mr. Bristol, and said he had won himself out of the cause of pure government and had received as his reward vilification and abuse.

"There is not a particle of printed testimony," he said, "to justify this onslaught on him."

When Mr. Cooper had concluded, Mr. Williams read from the Congressional Record, and, like Mr. Jenkins, called attention to Mr. Cooper's remarks of Wednesday night, when he had received as his reward vilification and abuse.

MCCALL'S MOTION CARRIED.

Mr. McCall demanded the previous question, and his resolution was carried, 256 to 2, Lind (Dem. Minn.) and Gillespie (Dem. Tex.) voting in the negative.

The vote had the effect of sending the Hay resolution to the select committee named in the McCall resolution, but does not provide for an investigation of the postoffice department.

CRITCHLOW WAS DISAPPOINTMENT

His Evidence Rather Favored
Senator Smoot That the
Prosecution.

HE VOTED FOR POLYGAMISTS.

Did What He Could to Help Republi-
can Ticket When "Mormons"
Were in It.

(Special to the "News.")

Washington, D. C., March 11.—Mr. Critchlow's direct examination ended shortly after 3:30; he was cross-examined by Mr. Van Cott.

Mr. Critchlow proved by no means a bad witness for Senator Smoot. He admitted that in 1894 he voted for all "Mormons" who were on the Republican ticket, including President Smith, although he knew him to be a polygamist at the time. He admitted that he did all in his power for the Republican ticket with all "Mormons" thereon. But he voted for no Democrat, whether "Mormon" or Gentile. He also testified that it has been the disposition of non-"Mormons" generally to permit polygamous relations to continue without interference since the manifesto, when they believe that plural marriages are no longer contracted.

MR. CRITCHLOW'S EVIDENCE.

At the afternoon session Mr. Critchlow proceeded with his statement. The witness entered into the general statement of Senator Smoot, particularly as to whether he is a polygamist.

Mr. Critchlow said he had never heard of a charge that Mr. Smoot has more than one wife. The witness was asked concerning the protest against Mr. Smoot and he gave the list, accompanied by a statement as to their business connections, and as a result a number of apostles were called as witnesses in the case. In answer to inquiries, Mr. Critchlow said he had drafted the protest against Mr. Smoot. Reference was made to the necessity of the "Mormons" to secure the consent of their associates to go into certain business projects and the effect of the proceeding when such a consent was withheld. Mr. Critchlow said that it was the opinion of many persons that if officers such as apostles should enter politics there was no chance for laymen and they would not dare to aspire to high political honors. The necessity of apostles to secure consent is equivalent to church endorsement when that consent is given, said the witness.

"If they would not dare aspire to office," said Senator Beveridge, "What would happen if they did?"

"They would be held to be out of harmony and not disposed to take counsel of those higher in the church," he said.

"What would be done with them?"

"They would be disowned and ostracized from the church."

Do you know of any who have been disowned for independent political actions?

The witness said he did not know any that he could mention, but that many instances could be given where it was known the church dominated.

Senator Beveridge demanded the instances, and Critchlow proceeded to give a list of cases. He started with the case of Walker Bros., who engaged in mining operations which did not conform to the wishes of the leaders of the church, who are said to have objected to the opening of the mining resources of Utah for the reason that it would bring outsiders into the territory.

Witness said that transaction took place 40 years ago.

"Give us something modern," said Senator Beveridge. Mr. Critchlow then gave a controversy at Brigham City, where a controversy arose between leaders of the church and the people of the city, and others, over municipal affairs. The people of Brigham City were demanding municipal ownership for an electric street car, and this was opposed by the mayor, who took the case to Charles Kelly, president of the state. According to the story of Mr. Critchlow, the mayor announced that his story came from the fact that the formation of the Kelly company, Mr. Kelly then received a revelation from the Lord to the effect that a company plant and that he should be president of the concern. The revelation was submitted to the general conference at Brigham City and was rejected. Many of the "Mormons" who opposed the transaction were disowned.

"Do you believe a revelation was received on the question of a lighting plant?" asked Senator Beveridge.

The witness said it was not improbable that the report that a revelation was received.

PERMANENCE OF CURE.

The Chief Merit.

Many so called pile remedies will afford the user slight temporary relief, and the majority of sufferers do not exult in more than this. Women especially after having tried every preparation recommended for the cure of Piles, have come to the conclusion that there is no cure except by an operation. This is a grievous error, and is due to the fact that the system of women, and many of those afflicted, have resigned themselves to the situation with never a thought that there is any help in sight for them.

WHEN YOU THINK OF A BLOOD PURIFIER THINK OF SSS

**The Most Popular and Widely-Known Blood Purifier
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE**

This is the season that tests the quality of your blood, and if it is not good, then evidences of it will begin to show as the weather grows warmer. Carbuncles and boils, pimples and blotches, and numerous itching and burning skin eruptions will make their appearance, and are sure indications of bad blood. If spring-time finds you with impure, sickly blood, then you are in poor condition to withstand the strain upon the system which always comes at this time of the year. A failure to look after your physical welfare now, by purifying the blood and toning up the general system, may result in a complete breaking down of health later on, and you will find yourself weak and run down, with no appetite, and a prey to indigestion and nervousness. It is poor blood that makes weak bodies, for it is this vital fluid that must supply vigor and strength to our systems, and upon its purity rests our chances for health. Any impurity, humor or poison in the blood acts injuriously upon the system and affects the general health. It is to the morbid, unhealthy matter in the blood that chronic sores and ulcers are due. The pustular and scaly skin eruptions so common during spring and summer, show the blood to be in a riotous, feverish condition, as a result of too much acid or the presence of some irritating humor or acrid poison in the blood. A large per cent. of human ailments have their origin in a polluted, diseased blood, and can only be reached by a remedy that goes into the circulation and uproots and expels the poison and restores the blood to a healthy, natural condition. If

you have any symptoms of bad blood, and are thinking of a blood purifier, then think of S. S. S., a remedy with a long-established reputation and that has proven itself to be a specific in diseases of the blood, and a superior tonic and system-builder. S. S. S. contains no mercury, potash, arsenic or other

mineral, but is composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, selected for their medicinal properties and gathered from nature's store-houses—the fields and forests. The thousands who have used S. S. S. and know from experience what it will do in blood troubles, do not need to be reminded of a blood purifier now, for they know no better can be found than S. S. S. If you are thinking of a blood purifier, think of S. S. S., which has been sold for nearly fifty years, while the demand is greater now than ever in its history. No remedy without merit could exist so long and retain the confidence of the people. Write us if in need of medical advice, which is given without charge.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC COMPANY, ATLANTA, GA.

WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

**Question of Arranging for Them
Bothers the Japanese.**

New York, March 12.—Questions of arrangements for the large number of foreign correspondents here who are desirous of accompanying the Japanese field forces have been bothering the war office a great deal, says a Herald dispatch from Tokio. The Japanese wish to afford the correspondents every reasonable facility possible to make them comfortable while campaigning, but recognize the difficulty, owing to the difference of conditions of living to which foreigners are accustomed.

The best the army could offer was the regular Japanese ration, with transportation of 70 pounds of baggage. After a prolonged discussion it was finally arranged for the correspondents to be assigned a contractor to run a field kitchen and undertake field transportation. The war office has approved this scheme and expects the correspondents to rely on the contractor, but will supply rations in an emergency. The contractor also supplies the foreign military attaches. He is bonded to fulfill his agreement.

The war office has finally determined to send only 15 with the first column, eight British, five American, one Frenchman, one German, this being a representation proportionate to the respective numbers of correspondents here. Subsequent lots will accompany the different columns. It is impossible to obtain definite information as to when the start will be made, but the 15 already selected have been told to be ready to leave at a moment's notice.

BORRELLI'S COMET.

**Lick Observatory Gets a Series
Of Photographs of It.**

University of California, March 12.—Borrelli's comet, which was discovered at Marseilles on June 21, 1903, has been the object of special observations at the Lick Observatory by Sebastian Albrecht. Between June 25 and Aug. 15, 1903, a total of 36 photographs were secured with the Crocker telescope and with the Persson and Floyd cameras. Throughout the series of photographs two distinct types of tails persist. The principal tail is long and straight in its general direction and can be traced to the edge of the plate, a distance of 10 degrees. It was always directed almost exactly away from the sun. After leaving the head it divides into, and in most of the plates, widens into two distinct branches. The other tail is short and very much curved, and presents practically the same appearance on all the negatives.

Commander Colahan Dead.

New York, March 12.—Commander Charles E. Colahan, U. S. N., until recently commandant of cadets at the naval academy, Annapolis, is dead at Lambertville, N. J., from heart disease. He was 54 years old and entered the academy from Pennsylvania in 1885.

To Prevent Telegraphers' Strike.

New York, March 12.—An attempt is being made by the civic federation to avert the threatened outlook of the telegraphers all over the country if they do not sign the employers' arbitration agreement. After a conference of the men representing the federation, the union and the employers, a plan of arbitration from the point of view of the employers has been prepared which will be submitted to the employers at once as counter proposition to the employers' plan.

Never Fades.

Record the bill with us—we keep records that won't come off, till they pay.

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Scientific Collectors of Bad Debts, Top Floor Commercial Block, Francis O. Burke, General Manager. "Some People Don't Like Us."

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**SWIFT'S
SPECIFIC,
THE GREAT
BLOOD PURIFIER.**

Wheeling, W. Va., May 23, 1903.

I have used your S. S. S. this spring, and found it to be a blood purifier of the best order. My system was run down and my joints ached and pained me considerably, and I began to fear that I was going to be laid up with Rheumatism. I had used S. S. S. before, and knew what it was; so I purchased a bottle of it, and have taken several bottles, with the result that the aches and pains have gone, my blood has been cleansed and renovated, my general health built up, so that I can cheerfully testify to its virtues as a blood purifier and tonic.

JOHN C. STEIN.

1838 Market Street.

mineral, but is composed exclusively of vegetable ingredients, selected for their medicinal properties and gathered from nature's store-houses—the fields and forests. The thousands who have used S. S. S. and know from experience what it will do in blood troubles, do not need to be reminded of a blood purifier now, for they know no better can be found than S. S. S. If you are thinking of a blood purifier, think of S. S. S., which has been sold for nearly fifty years, while the demand is greater now than ever in its history. No remedy without merit could exist so long and retain the confidence of the people. Write us if in need of medical advice, which is given without charge.

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ANNUAL MEETING.

Home Fire Insurance Company.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Home Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the company, No. 20 East Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah, on Saturday, April 2, 1904, at 4 o'clock p. m. The purpose of said meeting is to receive the reports of the officers for the past fiscal year, to elect a board of directors, a secretary and a treasurer, and to transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

HORACE G. WHITNEY, Sec'y.

Salt Lake City, March 10, 1904.

When wise
People
are hurt by
Coffee
They quit in time and use
POSTUM